Equal Rights

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Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley

Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, who was unanimously elected by the recent Biennial Convention of the Woman's Party to fill the office for the next two years. Mrs. Wiley has long been a staunch advocate of Equal Rights and a devoted member of the Woman's Party. Her speech over the nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company, delivered on December 26, will be reported in next week's issue of Equal Rights.

Equal Rights

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Annual Dues	$10.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

Of Major Concern

A CHARACTERISTIC distinction of the human mind which differentiates the brain stem of the *genus homo* from that of the lower orders is discrimination in regard to intangible values. Even in mankind this quality is none too constant, but when it does appear it serves to vindicate the whole tedious process of evolution. To be able to tell the good from the bad, the right from the wrong, the important from the unimportant, is worth a few hundred million years of discipline, for it demonstrates the potential ability of consciousness to govern its own destinies. Since this is perhaps the ultimate object of life on this planet, it is heartening to discover evidence that we are on the way.

Such evidence was revealed by Inez Haynes Irwin, toastmaster at the International dinner of the National Woman's Party on December 7 in Washington, D. C., when she presented to her audience a letter addressed to herself from Fannie Hurst, which reads as follows:

"For some reason my sole affiliation with the Woman's Party seems to be one of the spirit. When there is so little time to direct toward the manifold interests that jam up the business of living, one must attempt only the outstanding ones. The activities of the Woman's Party are of major concern to me. How shall I set about becoming a member?"

We present this letter to our readers as an appropriate New Year's gift, bringing as it does reassurance for both new and old resolutions.

And we present further a second letter from Miss Hurst, dated December 18 and addressed to Mabel Vernon, executive secretary:

"Please enroll me as an active member of the National Woman's Party. I am proud to become part of this organization and feel so sure that as time goes on its imprint, not only on national life but international affairs, will become more and more significant."

This correspondence, we submit, is something very charming for us to begin the New Year with. It is, of course, natural that a woman of Fannie Hurst's intelligence should believe in Equal Rights, but it is not so obvious that a woman so literally overwhelmed with the business of writing should find time for active affiliation with the Equal Rights movement.

Herein lies the evidence of Miss Hurst's fine discrimination. Books, even the best of books, Miss Hurst's books, a few hundred million New Years hence, may be only dust and ashes, the planet itself may have vanished away, but the immortal principle of justice embodied in Equal Rights will still be of major concern somewhere in the shining universe.

Who Owns Your Clothes in 1930?

THE decision rendered on December 14 by Supreme Court Justice George V. Mullan of New York that in the event of a marital separation the husband is entitled to retain all household goods save those actually given to the wife for her personal use will, it is hoped, stimulate thought even among the Anti-Feminists.

This decision covers articles made by the wife for the home, thus implying that the labor of a wife in the home belongs to her husband.

To the members of the Woman's Party this is not exactly news, but to wives in general it may come as a surprise to find that even their clothes, their bridge tables and their piano music, to say nothing of their pianos, are not their own unless they have personally bought and paid for them or have adequate proof that they received them as genuine presents.

While it may shock some wives to know that they stand financially at the beginning of the year 1930 about where they did in the jungle, still facts are facts, and the sooner they are faced the better.

If women do not like the old Common Law which reduces them on marriage to the status of slaves or chattels in the homes of their masters, they may be inspired to endorse a New Year's resolution that we herewith offer:

"Resolved, That men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Pending the adoption of this resolution by our National Congress we may hope that Justice Mullan's decision will open the eyes of the world to the married woman's right to engage in gainful occupations, to the end that she may be at least decently clothed if circumstances require her to leave her husband.

Help Needed in Preparing Card Index

THE aid of every State branch, every local committee, and every member of the National Woman's Party is being sought by Lucia V. Grimes in bringing the card index of Senators and Representatives up to date.

This card index, to show the stand of every member of each House of Congress on the Lucretia Mott Amendment, is being revised and all the necessary information gathered by personal interviews with members of Congress. Every State chairman has been asked by Mrs. Grimes to call upon the members of the Woman's Party in her State to interview such of the Senators and Congressmen as are at home for the holidays to obtain their position on the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Grimes started the card index for the suffrage campaign fourteen years ago, after having used a similar one in suffrage work in Michigan. She has had a great deal of legislative experience, working with nine State Legislatures as well as with Congress. She was instrumental in forming the State Legislative Council in Michigan.

With the letter sent to State chairmen, Mrs. Grimes sent blanks for each member of Congress, to be filled in by those who interview the national legislators.

Meanwhile, the headquarters staff is continuing to do what it can to help in bringing the record up to date. Mrs. Grimes considers it highly important, however, that each member of Congress be interviewed by one of his own constituents.

The filing cabinet containing the record has been installed in an office in Alva Belmont House, the new headquarters, where it will remain for the use of the Woman's Party until the Equal Rights Amendment is part of the fundamental law of the land. After that, it will be preserved for history, no doubt.

The following letter has been sent to the State chairmen:

"Congress adjourns this week and many Senators and Representatives will go home for the Christmas holidays. We feel that this gives an excellent opportunity for members of the National Woman's Party in every State to call upon the Congressmen to urge their support of the Equal Rights Amendment.

"We are most anxious to ascertain their stand on this question at once. If it is impossible to arrange for a deputation, then have one or two members call upon them, or if it is impossible to arrange for a personal interview, will you have letters sent to them at once either from your headquarters or from a member in their districts?

"Enclosed are blanks which are self-explanatory—one of the long sheets is to be retained by the State or legislative chairman for recording successive interviews. The second long sheet may be cut and sent to your district chairmen throughout your State. The separate blanks recording each interview we hope will be filled out in the utmost detail, as they are for our card file which is now being brought up to date. This form should be returned to the headquarters at Washington. As you can see, this work must be done immediately, if we are to make a successful drive on this present Congress.

"If a Congressman has been interviewed within the last three months and has stated that he is in favor of the amendment, then interview only those who have been non-committal or opposed.

"The Equal Rights Amendment is known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 52, introduced by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and House Joint Resolution No. 55, introduced by Congressman Frederick W. Magrady of Pennsylvania."

International Activities of American Women

Radio Address by Mrs. William Kent, Chairman of the California Branch of the National Woman's Party, Over National Broadcasting Network, 5 P. M., December 4, on the Program of the National Woman's Party.

THROUGH the year 1910 there was waged in California an intensive and extensive campaign to win equal suffrage in the State. It was a tremendously illuminating and educational experience for men and women and children.

Ignorance was abysmal in regard to rights already won by women and achievements made.

"They don't neither," was one positive rejoinder to the statement that women already voted in five States and in several countries.

"Vimmens belongs in der kitchens," to the suggestion that women were qualified to help in community life.

The campaign carrying speakers, literature, banners and posters into every part of the great State achieved a publicity and a response that few causes have been able to secure.

It was a great preparation for the duties of citizenship.

My husband, William Kent, was elected to Congress at the same election and we went to Washington to live in November, 1911.

I was honored by being asked to be the chairman of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. The duties were to be—seeing that the constitutional suffrage amendment was introduced in the Senate and in the House, that hearings were arranged, that the speakers were received and due publicity obtained.

"But," I demurred, "I do not believe in the amendment as I think State campaigns are an educational necessity, and I do not like to urge a bill that I believe should not pass."

"It won't pass," they said. "Don't worry—but it is worth while as a gesture and for the publicity in the newspapers and by sending out the printed speeches and the hearings over a Congressional frank"—and it was.

The bill was introduced and arrangements made for hearings in the Senate and House Committees. The rooms were crowded. The speakers were brilliant—Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, and many others. A thrill ran over Washington.

Then it subsided and the bills died in committee.

Then a few more States were won for suffrage. With ten woman suffrage States the situation had changed. Women had an appreciable political power in the United States.

Sensing this, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, who were appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee, came to Washington, raised and spent thousands of dollars on headquarters, publicity and education, worked early and late with a devoted and ever-increasing band of women and the Susan B. Anthony Amendment became a live thing. Then New York was won. Women in these suffrage States felt keenly that their own rights of citizenship were meagre, restricted to the few suffrage States; they felt that none were free until all were and with the new means of a modicum of political power a new pressure was put behind the amendment. In 1918 it carried. State campaigns were no longer needed for their educational value in these years for there was scarcely an issue of a newspaper in the whole country that did not carry suffrage and Feminist news.

We are now working for the Lucretia Mott federal amendment — "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction"—but already our eyes are turning to other countries—al-

ready we are feeling that for women here to be free is not enough—the problems of women all over the world are felt to be our problems—and they are, indeed.

It is a common phrase that we are becoming internationally minded. As a basis for this we like to point to what has happened to time and space by the coming of the airplane and the radio bringing all the nations of the earth into a close relationship. We must try and catch up and keep pace with this physical approach by an intellectual and a sympathetic understanding of laws and customs, past and present, which must be so modified as to remove more formidable barriers than oceans or mountains.

I have recently traveled through many countries on four continents.

I found feminism everywhere. In every newspaper in whatever land or language was at least one item showing the progress of women and their growing consciousness of power and responsibility.

In Paris I went to an old-fashioned suffrage meeting. There were English and American women on the platform as well as French, all eager to give and to receive the help that is essential to raise the status of women in each and every country.

It was ten years since I had listened to suffrage speeches, but the old fire was there and the audience was quickened to emotion and enthusiasm by the same plea for justice to women. A member of the National Woman's Party was one of the speakers. She spoke in beautiful French and met with great applause. In that meeting there was not a trace of that anti-American feeling which one sometimes sees or hears of in France.

In Ceylon my heart was warmed by a little friendly cordial correspondence on the political problems of women with the President of the Ceylon Women's Club, Lady Bandaranailse.

In China, Guan Yin, the goddess of mercy and bounty, of the harvest and of the home, seemed to meet me more than half way with her gentle friendly message insisting on due recognition of the qualities and functions which she symbolizes.

I met in Pekin the young wife of an eminent physician, herself an author, a designer of rugs and fabrics, and a cultivated, educated woman.

I ventured to suggest to her that a group of Chinese women like our committee in charge of Mt. Vernon might well take charge of the lovely palace which is now in a sad state of neglect. "Ah, no," she said, "not in China — not yet can women do such work."

But in China women have done great and significant things.

We wandered with keen pleasure through the gardens of the Imperial Summer Palace — enjoying the Moon Bridge over a stream, the carved marble pavilion made like a boat out from the shore of the lake, the lacquered arbors, the pagodas, the bronzes. All these things of lasting beauty were made by the orders of the "Old Buddha," the Dowager Empress of the last century. She took the money appropriated for a Chinese navy and used it in this creative way—a lesson, the values of which he, who runs, may read.

Our own Cable Act of 1922 now allows an American woman marrying a foreigner to retain her American citizenship—but previous to that recent date there were weird and often tragic results of her loss of citizenship by such a marriage. The act, however, is not retroactive. A California woman living her life in the State, working for woman suffrage, eager for citizenship in her own country, if married to a Britisher previous to 1922, is a citizen of Great Britain, unless she is naturalized by the same procedure required of an alien born.

Hon. George Wickersham has spoken of nationality as "a deep, spiritual thing which cannot be put off in a moment without immeasurable loss." It must have the same significance for a woman as for a man. How can we endure to have it bandeyed about as it is under the laws of many nations!

On November 19, 1928, at a hearing before the Committee of Immigration of the House of Representatives, Miss Emma Wold, legislative secretary of the National Woman's Party, presented a study of the divers results of marriage upon nationality in 72 countries of the world. To read it is to appreciate the deep concern of women in questions of international law.

AT the Pan-American Congress, held in Havana in April, 1928, an Inter-American Commission of Women was appointed to study and report upon international laws affecting women in the Americas.

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Our Doris Stevens, N. W. P. chairman on International Action, was made chairman. In her report of the year's work, Miss Stevens shows a record of achievement by the commission which is of momentous concern to all women. After consultation it was decided to make the question of nationality the first subject of research by the commission, and their report is now ready for presentation.

Under the auspices of the League of Nations there has been called a World Conference on the Codification of International Law to meet at The Hague in 1930. It is extremely important that if a world code of law is drawn up it should be drawn up on the principle of equality between men and women and that the inequalities of the various national laws should not be carried over into a world law.

On the agenda of this conference is the subject of nationality, including the nationality of women. Miss Stevens went to Geneva in September, 1928, to seek a resolution urging governments attending The Hague Conference to include women in their delegations. Such a resolution was introduced by M. Rolin of Belgium and was unanimously passed by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

M. Rolin, in offering this resolution, also said: "The committee was struck by certain communications from women's organizations, in particular by a communication from a committee of women jurists appointed by the Pan-American Conference on International Law."

The Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, of which Alice Paul is chairman, is preparing a book on "Nationality and the Status of Women." The book will be published within a few months and will be available for consideration at The Hague Conference.

Dr. James Brown Scott, distinguished authority of nationality, has very generously offered to lead the discussion on this subject.

It is to be hoped that this conference will be the forerunner of the time when it will be impossible to hold such a gathering to consider human rights, privileges, or obligations, unless the representation is of men and women.

The American Institute of Law meeting recently in Cuba unanimously passed a resolution reading:

"High contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality."

The Institute of International Law meeting in October at Briarcliff passed a resolution stresses the fact previously not covered even in individual State constitutions that certain fundamental rights should be guaranteed without distinction of sex, which is a great triumph for the cause of Equal Rights.

To this institute belong distinguished jurists of every country. Never before in the fifty-six years of its history has a woman been asked to speak before them, but on October 9, Doris Stevens made to them a witty and eloquent appeal for that friendly co-operation of men and women without which our civilization is doubly insecure.

Justice to women has progressed slowly since ancient days. Do you know the story of the daughters of Zelophehad?

You will find it in the twenty-seventh chapter of Numbers: verses 1 to 8.

"Then came the daughters of Zelophehad, the son of Hepher, the son of Gilead, the son of Machir, the son of Manasseh, of the families of Manasseh the son of

Joseph; and these are the names of his daughters: Mahlah, Noah, and Hoglah, and Milcah, and Tirzah.

"And they stood before Moses, and before Eleazar the priest, and before the princes and all the congregation, by the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, saying:

"Our father died in the wilderness, and he was not in the company of them that gathered themselves together against the Lord in the company of Korah; but died in his own sin, and had no sons.

"Why should the name of our father be done away from among his family, because he hath no son? Give unto us therefore a possession among the brethren of our father.

"And Moses brought their cause before the Lord.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying:

"The daughters of Zelophehad speak right: thou shalt surely give them a possession of an inheritance among their father's brethren; and thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to pass unto them.

"And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel saying, "If a man die and have no son then ye shall cause his inheritance to pass unto his daughter."

These Hebrew girls courageously asked for a measure of justice for themselves and secured it as well for others. Not Equal Rights did they get by any means, but their inheritance of name and spirit has come down to us and following in their train we make a vast effort to still be patient and to forward with our advantage of education and some measure of economic, social and political power the cause of women everywhere—and who shall say that we may not depend on the help of the Lord?

Mlle. Bunand Delights Maryland Audience

By Florence Elizabeth Kennard,
Executive Secretary of the Maryland
Branch of the National
Woman's Party

THE second dinner of the season held by the Business and Professional Women's Council of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party on Friday the 13th, in spite of the hoodoo attendant upon that combination, was a brilliant success — an aftermath of the wonderful biennial convention.

This group, just launching upon its career of usefulness, led by a prominent young Baltimore lawyer, Helen Elizabeth Brown, is full of interest and enthusiasm. Some of the work undertaken at this meeting was the co-operation of the Council with the Maryland Branch in arranging for a big dinner meeting at the Women's City Club in January and the adoption of a resolution endorsing the Equal Rights Nationality Treaty as proposed by the Nationality Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women. The secretary, LeClair Peach, was instructed to forward the resolution to President Hoover. Arrangements were also made for a delegation from the Council, together with members of the State Branch and of the Secondary School Teachers' Association, to wait upon the Howard County School Board the first of the year to confer on the matter of the drastic treatment accorded the married women teachers by that board.

Edith Henneman and LeClair Peach made very interesting and wide-awake speeches regarding the aim of the Council; Edith Houghton Hooker spoke briefly on "the Significance of the Feminist Movement," and then Herr L. G. van Hoorn, first secretary of the Netherlands Legation in Washington, was introduced by Miss Brown. Herr van Hoorn, who is from Amsterdam, Holland, and has been in the diplomatic service for some years, said in part:

"The Feminist movement started in Holland in 1889. In 1907 an important conference took place at The Hague, and eleven years later—in 1918—women were granted suffrage. At the present time 6 per cent. of the members of the lower house and 2 per cent. of the members of the upper house are women. Holland is not backward in this movement — eight millions of people are ruled over by a Queen in the little principality and forty million colonials. Not only that, but Holland is glad that Wilhelmina has a daughter who is now studying in a university and is in every way trying to equip herself for the duties of State which will eventually befall her."

Mlle. Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, young French artist, who is now executive secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, was then introduced. By her charm, wit and sparkling personality she completely captivated the members of the Council and their friends. Her address is herewith published in full.

"Friends:

"SINCE I have been asked to address you this evening on the Feminist movement in France, I will say a few words regarding that subject, but wish to be very brief, as I do not think it necessary to give you a long report on our struggles which have been somewhat similar to yours, except that we have not yet shown enough determination to win our battle.

"It is useless, I know, to give you the reasons why such a free and enlightened country as France has not yet given political power to women. But I wish to make a special point of the following reason, so that you may be well convinced that we sincerely want the vote and feel the need of obtaining it. In France, Feminists have already divided themselves into political groups, therefore, have divided their strength. I, personally, do not belong to any of them for that very reason. I do not believe they will ever obtain anything if they don't all get together and stop their little debates which are of no interest, as they have no power. These small groups who have very learned women at their head, combined into one organization, is quite necessary. I am sincerely hoping that some French woman with enough energy and determination, will take the leadership of such a movement.

"In my opinion, the most important Feminist event which has happened in France, during the last few years is, the first international protest of Rambouillet, of which I am especially eager to talk to you about, as I believe, in international action and do not think that our demands for equality can be strong enough for a result, if women of all countries do not come to an international agreement beforehand.

"Rambouillet after Havana, was the second step towards international action taken by women, and you will see the importance it had on the French Feminist movement.

I had never realized until the summer before last, how difficult it was for a woman to get to see our Prime Minister. Lack of political power in the hands of women bars them from easy contact with their government. I attempted with Doris Stevens to get an appointment with M. Briand. The reason we were so anxious to see him was because he was acting as host to foreign plenipotentiaries who came to sign the Kellogg Peace Pact, and our international group of women wanted to ask him to give us that opportunity to present to all those delegates a Treaty for Equal Rights.

"We were told that M. Briand was fishing at Cocherelle near Paris. So we looked up maps and called garages, thinking that we might have to call upon him in the midst of his peaceful occupation, if he did not return to Paris soon, and that he might be in a better mood to listen to us. You see, the time was very short. But suddenly we were told that he was coming back unexpectedly to Paris. So we drove up to his private residence, which was a very informal procedure. The concierge looked at us with some astonish-

ment, and told us that the Foreign Office had certainly been wrong to send us there, because M. Briand never received at his home.

"My father had given us a warm and enthusiastic letter of introduction to M. Berthelot (they are very dear friends) a very distinguished member of the Foreign Office. Ambassador Herrick had done the same for Miss Stevens to enable us to see M. Briand. Equipped with these letters, we went to the Foreign Office. Since M. Briand was then still away fishing, M. Barthelot received us very cordially. Very soon, however, we detected that he seemed to want to pass us on to somebody else. He advised us to see the Director of M. Briand's Cabinet and even phoned to him to make it easy for us, saying that he was in a better position to obtain that interview with Mr. Briand for us. 'C'est une mission assez grave et importante,' he said. ('It is a very serious and important matter.')

"During our visit, M. Berthelot turned to Doris Stevens and said: 'Perhaps, Miss Stevens, you who are certainly en rapport with the French Feminist movement will be able to tell me why it is that our women agitate so little for the vote?' At that moment the telephone rang, and his question remained unanswered. As we were taking leave, Doris Stevsns said: 'I do not wish to leave without answering your question. The idea of women's political equality was exhaustively discussed during the nineteenth century. The idea is now accepted and people are bored with discussing it further. We are in the twentieth century now.' M. Berthelot nodded very sophisticatedly, looking charmed and amused at the same time. He had not expected such a frank answer to his question and, as he escorted us to the door, he said with his most quizzical smile: 'Oh, we are very backward over here.'

"Trustingly, from his office we went down to see the Director of M. Briand's Cabinet. He told us that he was a poet and, with one hand on his heart, he said he would be our spokesman for M. Briand. But evidently, the muse did not inspire him that day. Days passed and we did not get the answer which he had promised. So we had to go to Rambouillet, which was our last chance to get our treaty presented to the plenipotentiaries.

"Rambouillet is the summer chateau of the President of the Republic, and on that particular day, M. Doumergue was entertaining all the plenipotentiaries at luncheon there. We had made up our minds to present our Treaty. We were a committee of ten women of different nationalities, and we carried the flags of our respective countries as well as a big banner which bore the inscription, 'Nous Demandons un Traite Nous Domnant des Droits Eguax' (We ask for an Equal Rights Treaty.) Not only did the commissiare (police officer) snatch our banners away at the outer castle gate, but he refused to deliver the note which we asked him to hand to M. Doumergue, asking for a ten minutes' audience, and tore it to pieces. Surrounded by gendarmes, we were led to the police station to the astonishment of the onlookers, who showed great sympathy for us. We were held there for several hours. I think the commissiare was quite relieved when we left, for I do not think he relished arresting us. We caused him more anxiety that he had ever had before in his whole career. He even had us escorted to our motor cars, where a village crowd had gathered. He relieved his feelings by making a little extempore speech in self defence and on the impropriety of our conduct, in which he said that, 'Anyhow French women did not care to vote.' At this point his speech came to an abrupt end, as a tough peasant woman, with her arms on her hips, interrupted with: 'Mon Dieu! Of course French women want to vote!' The nervous commissaire hurried us into our motor cars, and as we drove away, our unknown Feminist colleague continued to address her fellow-citizens with ample gestures and good humor. Au reviors between her and us were exchanged. We left feeling our work was continuing.

"I AM happy and proud that I was able to take part in this first international protest. I do not agree with those who try to make us feel uncomfortable by saying that we did not choose the proper moment for such a manifestation. Anyhow a protest is never opportune. But in this case I feel it was singularly appropriate, when they were signing this Peace Pact—into which the labors of women as well as men have gone—to point out that injustice to women is just as flagrant in the world as the injustice of war. And if we had been given a hearing, as we should have been, we would not have had to make a protest.

"As a protest against the Rambouillet arrests, a big international mass meeting was organized in Paris by Maria Verone, president of the Ligue pour les Droits des Femmes. It was held in the Salle des Societes near the Sorbonne. The hall, holding 1,500 people was packed to standing room. The audience represented a cross section of Paris. The speakers, too, were of different types and different social spheres. Among them were Doris Stevens, Mme. Baralt of Cuba, Maria Verone and Mme. Netter, both French lawyers; Mlle. Bonnin, president of the Syndicate of Telephone Girls; Mme. Brunschvieg, president of the Woman's Syndicate of Tramway Employes; Mrs. Abbott of England, president of the Open Door Council. Mlle. Helens Vacaresco, Roumanian delegate to the League of Nations, presided.

"Among the topics discussed were equal suffrage, equal moral standards, married women's nationality, Equal Rights Treaty and equal pay for equal work.

"It was striking to hear that all who spoke on industry were unanimous in saying that they did not care for protective legislation which applied to women only. They maintained that special laws generally prevented them from getting the same salaries as men, and that neither their health nor their morals needed to be looked after by men. Mrs. Abbott of England was particularly eloquent in repudiating the treaties passed by the Labor Office of the League of Nations. Mlle. Vacaresco promised to carry back to the International Labor Office the points covered in the meeting.

"There was great agitation in the press immediately after the Rambouillet event on all aspects of Feminism. A member of the Cabinet—leader of the parliamentary bloc for suffrage in the Chamber of Deputies—sent for Miss Stevens to express his indignation at the lack of courtesy shown the visiting women, and to discuss methods to force action in the French Senate.

"Fifty French women were arrested two weeks later attempting to make a manifestation in front of the Senate. Personally, I believe that French women in order to succeed will surely be obliged to follow the example of those women who already have the vote. They are being forced into militancy by the obstinacy of the Senate.

"Since I have the honor and pleasure of being the executive secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, I suppose I ought to tell you before I end this talk about the achievements of this commission. The commission was created, as you know, at Havana by the Sixth Pan-American Conference, to study juridical status of women, and it has headquarters in the most beautiful building in Washington, the Pan-American building.

"It has now undertaken world study of nationality laws as they affect women, and members of the commission will go to The Hague in March, 1930, where a conference will be held to codify world law on this important point.

"The commission's official character enables us to call upon the representatives of governments whose help is invaluable. All doors are open to us, therefore, we have more facilities in all our undertakings. We have constant proofs that the commission's work is being taken seriusly. It was represented by its chairman, Miss Doris Stevens, at the meeting of the Institute of International Law at Briarcliff, where she was secretaire de session, an honor bestowed on a woman for the first time, and for the first time also, in the fifty years of its history, a woman was asked to speak before that important body of jurists. As I have already written, it is entirely just to say,

that Miss Stevens' speech was the most important thing that happened during its sessions. Its wit and impudence sent beribboned counsellors of State into helpless laughter. But the emotional content of its closing paragraphs remained throughout the days and session of the Institut which followed. There were in the air emotions which were, no doubt, disturbing and will remain disturbing very likely until men and women do, in fact, as Miss Stevens said, work and live and die in loving kindness.

"The Cuban Government has just invited the commission for the bicentenary of the Havana University. So you see what influence that body already has. It is organized in each country through the various commissioners. Its actions are multiple.

"Results have already shown that this new power which has come to the women of this hemisphere is not useless, and I think that since the creation of this commission, Equal Rights have made great steps forward.

"I DO not want to keep you suffering with me too long a while, but I would just like as you are a professional organization to say a few words from a professional point of view. I mean that I want to say a few words as an artist.

"Astonishing as it may seem, Feminism and Art have a certain connection.

"In my profession, as in every other field, women do not hold the same footing as men. We find, first of all, great difficulty in being taken seriously. Even though women have been in the arts since the beginning of time, and have produced masters such as Rosa Bonheur, who to impose herself, had to wear trousers and smoke a pipe, as a general rule we are only accepted as amateurs. Although for men art is a career, we may only play with paint, and some day we are supposed to leave all this nonsense and get married, and the sooner the better. Scarcely any one takes any interest in our work, or encourages us to good results. We must first conquer the liberty to work.

"Then arises the question of having our pictures hung. And it is quite a problem, I assure you, to make people realize that a canvas has no sex, and that its value does not augment or diminish if it is by a male or female painter. Personally, I have overcome the difficulty by taking the name of 'Sevastos' which is my mother's Greek maiden name.

"The first time I sent my pictures to be admitted to the Salon des Tuileries in Paris, I do not believe that they suspected that they were by one of the so-called 'feeble sex.' Neither did the critics, who are all men and generally suffer from the same masculine prejudice, which makes them more inclined to give more notice to men's work. As you will easily understand, all this greatly handicaps the woman painter in making contracts with galleries or with dealers. The dealer considers her an economic risk. Therefore, she has fewer sales and lower prices. It is stupid to expect artists not to have the same right to the rewards for their merit as other professions enjoy. Then, too, the majority of buyers are men because they have the most money to spend. And so dealers are inclined to give preference and attach more importance to the work of men.

"Fortunately, in my case, I have been encouraged by my distinguished uncle, Antoine Bourdelle, who is not only a great artist but a great man. Like all true artists, he is a Feminist, and does not believe in suppressing creative impulses, no matter what sex they come from and no matter what form they take. He believes in women, and until the date of equal opportunities comes for men and women artists, he goes so far as to give studio preference to women. One of his pupils, an American girl, has just received her first important commission from the municipal authorities of one of the largest cities in the United States.

"I have often noticed that people are against the Feminist cause through lack of imagination and ignorance of its real meaning, and because they accept the cheap and easy notion that we are man-haters. They do not understand that we wish to have the same rights as men in order to be able to co-operate more closely with them in all the walks of life."

The Cost of the Equal Rights Campaign

STATEMENT of receipts and disbursements for Equal Rights campaign, February 25, 1921, to November 30, 1929:

SUMMARY.

Total receipts from February 25, 1921, to November 30, 1929, for Equal Rights campaign (including receipts from Committee on Publication of EQUAL RIGHTS from February 1, 1923, to June 30, 1929)	$792,244.41

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

General contributions and membership receipts		$309,380.45
Rent of rooms at old Headquarters		57,431.37
Rent of rooms at new Headquarters		12.50
Sales of literature, photographs, pins, miscellaneous furnishings and equipment, etc., and legal research work (later donated by purchaser)		21,095.06
Royalties on newspaper articles		462.59
Loans from banks and individuals (all repaid)		45,990.60
Interest on bank balances		374.75
Sale of endowment fund stock rights and dividends on endowment stock		537.72
Refunds		8,430.76
Miscellaneous		849.90
General receipts of National Headquarters for Equal Rights campaign, February 25, 1921, to November 30, 1929		$444,565.70
(Transfers and direct payment for remodeling new Headquarters by Investment Fund Committee)		17,200.00
		$461,765.70

Disbursements

Maintenance and administration of old Headquarters		$107,099.95
Remodeling and furnishing new Headquarters:		
Paid by House Remodeling Committee	$13,466.68	
Paid by Investment Fund Committee	3,000.00	
		16,466.68
Maintenance and administration of new Headquarters		171.62
Executive departments		99,393.26
Organization department		45,440.82
Congressional and legislative departments		16,694.10
Legal research department		40,827.99
Committee on distribution of historical data, "Jailed for Freedom"		821.40
Delegations to President		2,099.22
Election Campaigns:		
1924	$8,044.02	
1928	3,700.18	
		11,744.20
Dedications, conventions, conferences and pageants in connection therewith		29,949.82
Hospitality (entertaining foreign guests and legislative workers for Equal Rights Amendment)		3,080.26
International Activities:		
Receptions and hospitality for Interparliamentary Union and International Council of Women	$415.27	
Delegations to international conventions and demonstrations	8,551.29	
Committee on International Action	2,868.65	
Formation of International Advisory Committee	569.97	
Pan-American Conference at Havana, 1928	5,904.10	
Inter-American Commission of Women	7,565.99	
Open Door Council	97.42	
		25,972.69
Young Women's Council		392.25
Equal Rights expenses paid by Headquarters direct		3,171.98
Memorials		725.05
Payment of Loans:		
Principal	$45,990.60	
Interest and revenue stamps	4,365.28	
		50,355.88
Refunds		5,573.71
Miscellaneous		952.13
Total Disbursements		$460,933.01
Balance on hand, General Fund, November 30, 1929		832.69
		$461,765.70

INVESTMENT FUND.

Receipts

Award of Condemnation Commission for National Headquarters (gift of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont)		$299,200.00
Income from investments		3,481.21
		$302,681.21

Disbursements

From principal:		
Liabilities on old Headquarquarters accrued at date of condemnation	$5,952.41	
Expenses of condemnation proceedings	9,253.46	
New Headquarters:		
Purchase costs	$100,303.53	
Remodeling costs	15,700.00	
		116,003.53
Investments		163,449.78
Interest accrued on bonds	$1,646.90	
Less—Interest returned	1,424.19	
		222.71
		294,881.89
From Income:		
Appropriation for furnishing new Headquarters	$1,500.00	
Insurance and taxes on new Headquarters	435.59	
Expenses of investment	131.40	
Personal tax of National Woman's Party	70.84	
		2,137.83
		$297,019.72
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1929:		
Principal	$4,318.11	
Income	1,343.38	
		5,661.49
		$302,681.21

FOR PUBLICATION OF "EQUAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE

Total receipts reported by Committee on Publication of EQUAL RIGHTS Magazine, February 1, 1923, to June 30, 1929	$44,997.50
Total disbursements reported by Committee on Publication of EQUAL RIGHTS Magazine, February 1, 1923, to June 30, 1929	44,958.59
Balance on hand June 30, 1929	$38.91

The foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements for the period February 25, 1921, to November 30, 1929, has been compiled from your records and has been verified therewith. The receipts deposited in the National Woman's Party bank accounts were properly recorded. The cancelled checks have been examined and the disbursements from these accounts found to have been made upon the authority of the proper officers.

The cancelled checks of the Committee on Publication of EQUAL RIGHTS have been examined through June 30, 1929, and its books verified as at that date and found correct.

(Signed) NETTIE A. TRAIL,
Certified Public Accountant.

December 5, 1929.

Press Comment

Haven't Women Equal Rights?

Woman's Chains, Zarephath, N. J., Nov.-Dec., 1929.

THERE are more than a thousand laws discriminating against women in the United States. These laws cover more than sixty points of inequality. They exist in every State of the Union. They touch woman in every sphere of her life and activities—her children, her marriage, her property, her right to a livelihood, her right to public service, etc.

What are the discriminations against women?

For instance, there still are States where:

The father may will away the child from the mother.

The father is sole guardian of the child. The child's earnings and services belong to the father alone, and if child is injured in accident, the father alone may sue and collect damages.

A father is sole heir of a child who dies without will or descendants.

The wife's earnings belong to the husband.

The wife's personal possessions, jewelry and clothing belong to her husband.

A married woman, even though living apart from her husband, may not sign a contract, as for instance, to go into business without his consent.

Damages for injury to a married woman belong solely to her husband.

Divorce laws are much more difficult for the wife than for the husband.

Inheritance laws discriminate against women.

Women have not the right to serve on juries.

Women are not eligible to various State offices, as governor, superintendent of public instruction, etc.

Women teachers in public schools have not the same pay for equal work as men.

Women are prohibited from working at certain occupations as taxidriver, mining engineer, etc.

A Tribute to Women Jurors

The Evening Tribune, Lawrence, Mass., December 2, 1929.

IF the experience of the State of Ohio with women as jurors is the same as that of other States where they act in that capacity, the fears and prophecies so freely expressed by many persons when women began to go into the jury box have been completely discredited. An inquiry conducted by Judge Robert H. Day of the Supreme Court of Ohio among trial judges, prosecuting officers, members of the bar and women themselves who have served as jurors showed a practically unanimous opinion that as jurors they are fully as satisfactory as men.

One of the most frequent arguments made against women as jurors was that their naturally greater sympathies and emotions would sway them to sentimental and merciful verdicts when the evidence called for severity against a defendant. Experience in the Ohio courts has been just the contrary. To use a slang phrase, in criminal trials the women have been more "hard boiled" than men. So stern are they in murder cases and so ready to vote for life imprisonment or the death penalty when the evidence is strong against a defendant, that some lawyers active in the defense in criminal cases have begun to challenge them as talesmen. Neither, too, are they showing any prejudice in favor of their own sex.

The Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court gives it as his opinion that in the main women are as competent jurors as men, but he is doubtful about their experience in the ways of the world; he thinks they are too trustful and too ready to believe a plasuible story, and he doubts that they reason as closely as men. In several respects the women are showing themselves as more reliable jurors than men. They take the duty more seriously and they are freer from the influence of politics, business and lodge affiliations. Summed up, the judgment of the Ohio judiciary and bar is that women are a stabilizing influence in the administration of justice and that jury duty broadens them and makes them better citizens.

Congressional Contests

The Boston Post, Boston, Mass., November 30, 1929.

COMMITTEES will be appointed this week in the House of Representatives to hear the five disputed election cases over Congressional seats. Four of the contests may be defined as the usual routine disputes which follow every election. The fifth is more unusual. W. C. Lawson, a Republican candidate, defeated at the polls, charges that his victorious opponent, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, lost her American citizenship when she married a British army officer.

We do not anticipate that Mrs. Owen will lose her seat. But it is at least singular that the daughter of the Great Commoner should find herself classed as an alien. If she is, there is certainly need to reform the laws which govern American citizenship.

Representative Kahn to Speak Over Radio

A MOST fitting beginning to the New Year will be given by Representative Florence Prag Kahn of California when she speaks on the National Woman's Party's program over the National Broadcasting Network, January 1, from 5 to 5.15 P. M., on "Women of 1930."

The California Congresswoman is indeed fitted to talk on the subject. In the first place, she must have been brought up with a proper Feminist point of view. Her mother, Mary Prag, was re-elected to the Board of Education of San Francisco for her third term recently. Mrs. Prag is 84 years old. The term is for seven years. She refused to accept her daughter's suggestion that, as she will be 91 years old when this term expires, she announce that she will not be a candidate for re-election.

Representative Kahn is a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, the first Congresswoman to be appointed to a major exclusive committee of the House.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to November 15, 1929, $1,642,902.04.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, November 16 to 30, 1929:

Miss Lily Ginsberg, Minn	$1.00
Mrs. Cora Davis Thompson, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. Kate A. Hatch, N. Y	1.00
Mrs. Delphine Zell, Wash	1.00
Dr. Emmogene P. Sherman, Wash	1.00
Mrs. W. Bruce Philip, Cal	1.00
Miss Florence Garvin, R. I	1.00
Mrs. Emma E. Hale, Miss	5.00
Miss Emma A. Jensen, D. C	1.00
Miss Grace M. Eddy, D. C	10.00
Miss Edna Hamilton, Pa	10.00
Miss Marjorie Paul, D. C	1.00
Miss Dorothy M. Pryde, Conn	1.00
Mrs. Mabel C. McCurrach, N. Y	25.00
Miss Pearle Cooper, D. C	1.00
Mrs. Andrew Stewart, D. C	5.00
Miss Clara S. Peetz, D. C	2.00
Mrs. J. W. Coffrion, La	1.00
Miss Cora A. Week, N. Y	15.00
Miss Emily I. Farnum, D. C	2.00
Mrs. S. Daisy Pierce, D. C	1.00
George Gordon Battle, N. Y	25.00
Carmela Nieto de Herrara, Cuba	1.00
Mrs. W. K. Morley, Mich	2.00
Headquarters share of dues from Kansas City, Mo, Branch (names not forwarded)	6.25
Miss Evelyn T. Freed, Pa	1.00
Mrs. Antoinette V. Jackowska-Peterson, Wis.	5.00
Mrs. James C. Cassell, Jr., N. M	1.00
Miss Mary T. Hayden, Md	1.00
Miss Lizabeth Wiley, Wyo	1.00
Santa Barbara, Cal., Branch	25.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa	5.00
Miss Erma E. Cole, D. C	1.00
Miss Eva Mackintosh Davidson, D. C	1.00
Miss Emily F. Webster, Wis	2.00
Mrs. J. H. Darlington, Pa	5.00
Miss Frances A. Terrill, Conn	5.00
Mrs. Irene L. McCoy, N. Y	10.00
Mrs. Avery Coonley, D. C	100.00
Pierre S. duPont, Del	100.00
Miss Caroline T. Pilsbury, Cal	10.00
Mrs. Phyllis A. Lewis, N. Y	5.00
Mrs. Blanche R. Bisbee, N. Y	100.00
Miss Anita Pollitzer, N. Y	5.00
Refunds	5.67
Sale of furniture	309.25
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	39.97
Total receipts, November 16 to 30, 1929	$859.14
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to November 30, 1929	$1,643,761.18

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